THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons:

I regret that a severe and painful illness, from which I am still suffering, has prevented me from preparing for your consideration a more full and detailed statement of the condition of public affairs, and of the progress which has been made in restoring North Carolina to her natural position as a member of the Union under the Federal Constitution. I am gratified to state, however, that my health is improving and I hope soon to be in a condition to impart to you at length any information in my possession in relation to public affairs, which you may desire.

The progress thus far made in the work of restoration, has been attended by great labor; and I have been very anxious to discharge my duties as Provisional Governor, under the instructions of the President in such a way as to promote the best interests of the State, and to ensure a restoration of our constitutional relations to the Federal Government at the earliest practicable period.

We can entertain no hope that confidence and activity in business will be revived, or that our people can even begin to renew their former prosperity, until the State shall have been fully restored to her place in the Union. The greatest good of the present and of all coming generations, will be embodied in the practical fact that we are once more a part of the freest, proudest and most prosperous government in the world. As long as this fact is unrealized, the State must necessarily languish in all its interests, and instead of availing herself of her great natural advantages, and springing forward in competition with other States in the career of wealth and prosperity, she will become more and more impoverished.

"Let us, then, omit nothing which may be deemed necessary, or even expedient, to attain the great end we have in view, to wit, the complete restoration of the State in all its constitutional relations to the common government. Let the divisions and differences which exist among us, and which are calculated to obstruct the work of reconstruction, disappear under the influence of a more intense and a more devoted patriotism. He who does anything now, whether by word or act, calculated or intended to embarrass the national administration, or to obstruct the work of restoration, incurs a grave responsibility and can be no friend either to the Federal Union or to North Carolina.

The Convention of the people of this State, recently in session, very wisely ordained,

1st. That the so-called ordinance of secession, adopted the 20th day of May 1861, "is now, and at all times hath been, null and void;" and that "the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the 21st day of November, 1789, which adopted and ratified the constitution of the United States, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are now, and at all times since the adoption and ratification thereof have been in full force and effect."

2nd. That "slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited within the State."

3rd. That it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the payment of all debts and obligations created or incurred by the State otherwise than in aid of the late rebellion. But that "all debts and obligations created or incurred by the State, in aid of the late rebellion, directly or indirectly, are void, and no General Assembly of this State shall have power to assume or provide for the payment of the same, or any portion thereof."

These are safe and proper steps in the right direction and such as were expected of the representatives of a loyal people.

But in order to remove the last obstacle in the way of restoration, it is indispensable that the Legislature shall ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the existence of slavery throughout the United States. I herewith transmit to you a communication on this subject, from Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and also a certified copy of the joint resolution which has passed Congress on the subject, ap[illegible] 1st, 1865.

I beg leave, gentlemen, most respectfully and earnestly to urge on you the propriety of ratifying this amendment unanimously, at the earliest practicable moment. It is the wish of our best friend, the President of the United States, that this shall be done. Such ratification cannot fail to hasten our restoration to the Union, and thus lay anew for us and our children the foundations of permanent prosperity and glory.

Under the provisions of an ordinance passed by the Convention at its late session, I have appointed the Hon. B. F. Moore, the Hon. Richard S. Donnell, and William A. Mason, Esq., Commissioners to prepare and report to the Legislature a system of laws upon the subject of freedmen, and to designate such laws and parts of laws now in force, as should be repealed, in order to conform the statutes of the State to the ordinance of the Convention abolishing the institution of slavery.

In conclusion, permit me to assure you, gentlemen, of my readiness and anxiety to co-operate with you cordially and zealously in every thing which may be calculated to relieve our unfortunate and beloved State from her present depressed and unhappy condition.

With sentiments of high respect, I have the honor to be, &c.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

(From the Baltimore Gazette, Nov. 22.)

Plan for the Development of the Industrial Resources of the South.

A proposition is before us for the establishment of a joint stock company, with a capital of $5,000,000, to be used for the development of the industrial resources of the Southern States. The scheme is ambitious, and though but imperfectly developed in the communication received, has in it the germs of a large, useful and powerful organization. The capital is to be raised in Baltimore and in Northern cities, which are large centres of trade. It is to be loaned to planters and landowners in the South, and to be secured by mortgages on property, the cash valuation of which is to be at least fifty per cent. over the amount advanced. For this the mortgager is to pay interest at the legal rate, but, in addition, he is to bind himself to consign the products of his estates to the agents of the company, at some specified point.

These agents are to be established in every principal market. They are to be merchants of character and capacity. They are to sell the produce received to the best advantage, and they are to purchase all material, agricultural implements and stock at cheapest rates, and they are to charge the lowest commissions. The company, in fact, is to become a huge factor, and, with its immense capital, is to compete with the commercial houses in every town on the seaboard, who are now straining every nerve to draw to themselves the business of the South. Its originators, however, are sanguine of success. They entertain the belief that capital can be turned over at least ten times a year, and that if a commission of two and a half per cent. be earned, both on sales and purchases, a nett profit of fifty per cent. will be paid to the stockholders, the interest received being more than sufficient to pay all expenses. Once firmly established, with a rapidly increasing capital, the wealth of the company is to be devoted to the development of the resources of the Southern States, to the improvement of navigation and to furthering works of internal improvement. In a word, the association which, in the beginning, is to be devoted simply to trade, is, as it gains power and strength, to perform all the functions of a grand *credit mobilier*.

It is charged that Jonathan Worth was voted for by Secessionists. Well, what of that? What better evidence could Secessionists offer of their repentance for past errors, than to vote for a man who had ever been for the Union — Can loyalty do more? Shall a repentant sinner continue to serve the Devil.

[illegible]--Additional Particulars.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, gives the following particulars of the personal assault upon Vallandigham, of which something was said a few days ago;

A gentleman who resides in Dayton, and who witnessed most of the affair, gave us, in substance, the following account of the trouble. C. L. Vallandigham was in Eaton, Ohio, a few evenings ago: While awaiting the departure of the train South, which was delayed by the failure of the train from the North to arrive in time, a gentleman privately informed Mr. Vallandigham that he had better secrete himself till the train was ready to start, as threats had been made by some returned soldiers of treating him roughly. Mr. Vallandigham instantly [illegible] by the hint, and left the place — [illegible] had almost forgotten the circumstance, and sometime afterwards was agreeably seated in the passenger car, when some one rushed in, almost exhausted, his hat crushed down over his face, and the crown bearing marks of assault, and he sank down upon a seat apparently much alarmed. The next instant our informant heard a crowd mount the platform, and the words '—— the traitor! I gave him a good one!' Our informant then recognized Mr. Vallandigham upon a seat near him.

"Several men came into the car, cursing Mr. Vallandigham, addressing to him a multitude of opprobious epithets, and denouncing him as 'a mis rab e traitor, who ought to be strung up' Some of the more violent were for taking him out of the car and 'fixing him,' as they said. Persons in the car tried to pacify the men, but they were warned to 'dry up.'

"Our informant then went to the conductor, and insisted on his coming into the car to protect Mr. Vallandigham, but the conductor said it was no use to try, for they would maltreat him also. He was then asked to back the train down the road some distance, and await the arrival of the train they were expecting, but he said he had no right to do so; yet he finally agreed to go into the car and try to prevail on the rioters to leave. He entered the car and endeavored to enforce order, the men told him they were as 'good as any man who carried a lantern and hauled traitors,' and they hustled him out of the car. The men then renewed their abuse of Mr. Vallandigham, and some of them insisted on taking him out and 'putting him through.' All this time the noise on the outside of the car was becoming loud and threatening, and clubs and stones were clashing and clattering against the car — To all this abuse and menace Mr. Vallandigham did not reply, but remained silent and downcast. Fortunately, at this moment the train started, just as the mob spirit was culminating, and our informant thinks, there is no doubt Mr Vallandigham was thus spared more violent treatment. The passengers were powerless to prevent the indignities heaped upon him. The pretext for this outrage upon Mr. Vallandigham was that he had made himself obnoxious on account of his course during the war."

The Legislature.

We give below the names of the members elect to the Legislature of North Carolina now in session in Raleigh:

SENATE.

Alamance and Randolph, Dr. Thos. Black.
Anson and Union, D A Covington.
Burke, Caldwell and McDowell, J M Isbel.
Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus, A J Jones.
Bertie, John Pool.
Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Transylvania, Yancey and Mitchell, ——Gash.
Beaufort, E J Warren.
Cumberland and Harnett, A D McLean,
Carteret and Jones, M F Arendel.
Camden and Currituck, Dennis D Ferrebee.
Cabarrus and Stanley, J E McEachen.
Chatham, L W Gorrell.
Caswell, T A Donoho.
Craven, J D Whitford.
Cleaveland, Rutherford and Polk, C L Harris.
Davidson, J M Leach.
Duplin, J D Stanford.
Edgecombe and Wilson, George Howard, Jr
Franklin, Washington Harris.
Forsythe and Stokes, Joshua Boner.
Green and Lenoir, J H Coward.
Granville, B F Bullock.
Guilford, J T Morehead.
Gates and Chowan, Mills L Eure.
Halifax, M L Wiggins.
Hertford, R G Cowper.
Haywood, Macon, Cherokee, Jackson and Clay, Joseph Keener.
Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander, A M Bogle.
Johnson, T D Snead.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba. W P Bynum
Mecklenburg, J H Wilson.
Martin and Washington, Charles Latham.
Moore and Montgomery, David A Boyd.
Northampton, R W Garner.
New Hanover, E D Hall.
Nash, H G Williams.
Orange, W A Graham.
Onslow, Isaac H Saunders
Pitt, E J Blount.
Pasquotank and Perquimans, Timothy Morgan.
Person, C S Winstead.
Rockingham, Thomas Settle.
Rowan and Davie, F [illegible]
Robeson and Richmond, Giles Leitch.
Tyrrell and Hyde, Charles McCleese.
Surry, Ashe, Watauga and Yadkin, A D Gowles.
Sampson, Thomas I Faison.
Wake, W D Jones.
Wayne, Benj Aycock.
Warren, T J Pinkford.

COMMONS.

Anson, A J Dargan, A Niven
Ashe and Alleghany, Matthew Carson.
Alamance, R Y McAden, Jno A Moore.
Alexander, A G Mclntosh.
Beaufort, R S Donnell, Mr. Stilley.
Buncombe, W G Chandler.
Bladen, J D Lucas.
Brunswick, [illegible]
Burke, J B Marler.
Cumberland, Alex Smith, Duncan Shaw.
Carteret, M J Davis.
Columbus, T M Smith.
Cabarrus, R W Allison.
Catawba, James J Mott.
Caswell, Sam'l S Harrison, P Hodnett.
Chatham, R B Paschall, G P Moore and J A McDonald.
Craven, M E Manly, Sam'l W Chadwick.
Camden, G G Luke.
Caldwell, James C Harper
Cherokee and Clay, W H H Dickey.
Chowan, W H Bonner.
Cleaveland, Gidney and Logan.
Currituck, J J Baxter.
Duplin, T S Keenan, A M Faison.
Davidson, Isaac Kinney, S S Jones.
Davie, James McGuire.
Edgecombe and Wilson, Joseph H Hyman, Kenneth Thigpen.
Forsythe, Charles Teague, Wm H Wheeler.
Franklin, P S Foster.
Guilford, W A Caldwell, W R Smith, J A Houston.
Gaston, D A Jenkins.
Granville, W H Jenkins, E B Lyon, Edward Dalby.
Greene, J B Faircloth.
Gates, W H Lee.
Harnett, Neill McKay.
Halifax, H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood, Wm J Wilson.
Henderson and Transylvania, J. Blythe.
Hertford, W N H Smith.
Hyde, Tilman Farrow.
Iredell, L Q Sharpe, J A Brevard.
Johnson, Chas Beasley, J R Coats.
Jackson, Thaddeus D Bryson.
Jones, F G Simmons.
Lenoir, W W Dunn.
Lincoln, John F Hoke.
McDowell, W F Craig.
Mecklenburg, R D Whittley, J M Hutchison.
Macon, James G Crawford.
Martin, W Moore
Madison, Lewis Palmer.
Montgomery, E J Gaines.
Moore, Wm Black.
Nash, N W Arrington.
New Hanover, R H Cowan, J R Hawes.
Northampton, Jesse Blythe, J W Newsom.
Orange, R F Webb, S F Phillips.
Onslow, A J Murrell.
Pasquotank, J S Burgess.
Pitt, E J Yellowly, W L Herrahan.
Perquimans, David Cox.
Person, S C Barnett.
Rowan, Luke Blackmer, Moses L Holmes.
Rockingham, Joseph Holderby, and J W Burton.
Randolph, E T Blair, Joel Ashworth.
Richmond, John W Cameron.
Robeson, Jno H McEachen, Rory McNair.
Rutherford and Polk, Nathan Scoggin, J M Hamilton.
Surry, H M Waugh.
Sampson, P Murphy, J C Williams.
Stanley, John Furr.
Stokes, Wm C Matthews.
Tyrrell, Ephraim Leigh.
Union, Jonathan Trull.
Wake, Kenneth Rayner, R K Ferrell, A F Page.
Wayne, W T Faircloth, J H Everett.
Warren, T J Judkins, W A Jenkins.
Washington, J A Melson.
Watauga, Charles Potter.
Wilkes, Tyre York, P Horton.
Yancey and Mitchell, John W Garland.
Yadkin, George Nicks.

ALABAMA AFFAIRS.--Both houses of the Alabama Legislature have organized. The message of Governor Parsons, delivered to the Legislature, urges the adoption of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and the passage of laws protecting the negro in his person and property. This course, he says will secure the admission of our representatives in Congress, and restore the State to all her political rights in the Union. He offers a special code for the government of the negro, and recommends the adoption of a vagrant law bearing upon the whites and blacks alike. He also recommends that provision be made for destitute white and black persons.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1865.

COUNTY COURT.

There was no business of much importance transacted, except the assessing of taxes. Court adjourned Wednesday.

The parties from Davie County, charged with appropriating another party's iron, were acquitted. The *rail-riding* case was compromised, defendants paying all costs. The question of reorganizing the militia of the county was taken up, and the magistrates decided it to be unnecessary, at this time. Outsiders think differently.

We are indebted to the kindness of C. L. Banner, Esq., for the following, in relation to the taxes:

The Court laid a tax for the use of the Poor and County expenses, to be collected by the Sheriff by the 1st of February next. The tax is to be upon the same subjects as taxed by the State and to the same amount, except brandy, whisky and tobacco, which is not taxed.

Real estate is taxed ten cents on the $100 value on the assessment of 1860.

The Legislature.

Last week we noticed proceedings up to Friday. On Thursday, as stated in our last, Hons. R. M. Pearson, W. H. Battle, and E. G. Reade were selected as Judges of the Supreme Court, on first ballot. The two first are old members, while Mr. Reade was chosen in place of Mr. Manly, the old incumbent.

The Message of Gov. Holden was presented, which appears on our first page.—Nothing else of interest on that day.

FRIDAY.—We copy from the *Standard*, a synopsis of Friday's proceedings:

Mr. Rayner stated in the House, that he had important information, which he would like to impart to members, given him by the President during his sojourn in Washington, that he would impart it, if the House would resolve into secret session.—Messrs. Thompson, Henry and Waugh opposed secret session, and the question being put to the House, the matter was tabled.

The resolution affirming the loyalty of North Carolina was passed.

Mr. Craige offered a resolution expressing the opinion that the basis of representation should be changed. The resolution was tabled.

A motion was made to go into the election of Senators and carried, but the Senate refused to concur.

D. A. Barnes, Esq., was elected Judge in the first Judicial circuit; E. J. Warren, Judge, in the second. M. L. Eure, Esq, was elected Solicitor in the first Circuit, and W. T. Faircloth in the second. R. W. Best, Esq., was elected Secretary of State.

In the Senate, Mr. Morehead spoke at some length on the Constitutional amendment. On motion of Mr. Wiggins, it was made the order for 1 o'clock to day. The Senate then proceeded to ballot with the House.

SATURDAY.—The day was consumed by both Houses in electing the following Judges and Solicitors.

D. G. Fowle, was elected Judge of the third circuit.

R. B. Gilliam was elected Judge for the 4th Circuit, and Thos. Settle, Solicitor.

R. P. Buxton, was elected Judge of the 5th Circuit, and Neil McKay, Solicitor.

MONDAY.—The *Standard* says, editorially:—

The Legislature elected Mr. Anderson Mitchell Judge of the 6th circuit. He was opposed by Mr Osborne.

A. S. Merrimon, Esq., was elected to the Judgeship of the 8th circuit. Messrs. Brown, Dick, Ashe and Boyden were voted for.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham was elected Senator for the long term, receiving 188 votes of the 154 cast. A ballot was had for the short term, when Mr Pool received 80 votes lacking only one of being elected. A question as to Mr. Clingman's claim upon his unexpired term being raised by Mr. Ferebee, the matter was referred to the judiciary committee, on motion of Mr. Howard.

Resolutions requesting the pardon of Gov. Vance passed the Senate.

TUESDAY.—Mr. John Pool was elected U. S. Senator for the short term. Hon. Sion H. Rogers was elected Attorney General. L. Q Sharpe, Esq, was elected Solicitor for the Sixth Judicial Circuit. Mr. Shipp was elected Judge for the Seventh district, and Mr. Bynum Solicitor.

A joint committee of the two houses was appointed to fix upon a day for recess.

WEDNESDAY.—Kemp B Battle, of Wake, was elected State Treasurer, and David Coleman Solicitor for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. Nothing else of importance.

We are sorry to see a disposition among the political leaders and some of the prominent newspapers of the North, to say nothing of the over-straits in our own State, to require a still greater sacrifice and humiliation on the part of the South.

Everybody knows that there is no alternative but to acquiesce in the requisitions that have, from time to time, been made by the President, in order to reunite the States lately in rebellion, with their sister States in the Union. And indeed, we have seen nothing emanating from the Executive Department of the nation, to cause any misgivings on our part, as to the final result. True, many of our friends are a little discouraged at the prospect of a speedy reconstruction of the glorious Union, and many predict a protracted "stay out in the cold." It may be and it may not be so. It is our opinion that the President will remain firm in his present position as to the terms of "going home."

The State of North Carolina has, in common with the majority of her sister States, done all that was required of her, and she stands ready to join with hand and heart in aiding in promoting the welfare of our common country.—She has declared the Ordinance of Secession null and void; she has ratified the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery, and clothing Congress with power, by appropriate legislation, to give that prohibition full effect; and she has repudiated the Confederate and State debt contracted in aid of the rebellion.

Most, if not all of the States have complied with the above terms, and some have even gone farther, and by adopting laws conceding negro testimony in the Courts, and otherwise altering their statutes to meet the new order of things.

In the face of these efforts, on the part of the South, to meet all the requirements made, in order to place them again on an equal footing with their sister States, we are loth to entertain the idea that our conquerors are so lost to honor and justice as to quibble and hesitate, because a few over-strait malcontents are continually preaching that "all does not work right."

The South wishes to go back with all her "manhood."—She does not wish to lose her self-respect in the operation of reconstruction She has acknowledged that she was mistaken, and abrogated all the obnoxious laws on her statute books; her people have expressed a willingness to be loyal to the United States of America, by subscribing to the Amnesty oath. These are all the requirements made by the President, and surely a magnanimous conqueror ought to be satisfied.

We boast of a free country, a liberal government, whose authority springs from the great mass of the people. Why, then, should we come like a crouching slave, and petition for a reconstruction of the Union, in addition to what has already been done? If we cannot go into the Union as *free men*, upon an equality with our Northern brethren, then we had better remain "out in the cold" a while longer, until our exacting brethren are willing to concede to us those rights, so dear to every American citizen.

In the meantime, let us be patient, and hope for "the good time coming."

FURS.—Our readers have probably noticed the great desire manifested by our merchants and hatters to purchase all the furs they possibly can, this winter. The secret of this lies in the fact that these apparently trifling articles are in much demand North, and bringing high prices,—prices that will amply remunerate the hunter and the trapper for his trouble.

In former times, very few, if any, of the articles in this line would bear shipping; but the way prices rule now, it seems likely furs of all kinds will become no small article of export from this section of the country, and become another source of revenue—for the more we export the more money is brought into the country, of which, it is a lamentable fact, too little is now in the people's hands, even for ordinary purposes.

Up then, boys, arrest the *varmints* in their wild career, and line your pockets. There must be a great number of them at this time, as they have ranged and multiplied in undisturbed security during the prevalence of the war.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.—Mr. Atkin has retired from the editorial chair of the Asheville News, and is succeeded by an association of gentlemen. J. M. Israel is the publisher.

Congressional.

THE CAUCUS.—In Washington, on the 2nd instant, the Republican caucus nominated Mr. Colfax for Speaker, and McPherson for Clerk All the present incumbents were re-nominated except the postmaster.

No 8 others men admitted to the caucus.—Resolutions were unanimously adopted, to be introduced in both Houses, for the appointment of a committee of fifteen to consider the condition of the so called Confederate States, and report whether any of them are entitled to representation.

No members are to be admitted until such a report has been made and acted upon by Congress.

All the Southern members elect are viewed, in Washington, as opposed to the Republican party. This view, considering the impression studiously attempted to be made North as to the status of the Southern States, by a certain class of Southern politicians, surprises no one

On Monday Congress met and organized without difficulty. The following is the only despatch received up to Thursday. Should we receive the President's Message, in time, we will give a synopsis this week, and publish the whole in our next, if possible.

WASHINGTON, Dec 4th.—In the Senate Mr. Sumner introduced a series of bills relative to carrying out the Republican form of government in the District of Columbia, enforcing the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, guaranteeing a Republican form of government in the late insurrectionary States, &c.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of States declared in rebellion without distinction of race or color.

In the House, Mr. Colfax was elected Speaker over Brooks, the former receiving 139 votes, the latter 35. All the old officers re-elected except the Postmaster, who is Josiah Given.—Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of fifteen members to report whether any of the late Confederate States are entitled to representation, which passed by 123 to 36.

WASHINGTON, Dec 5.—In the Senate today, the credentials of Alcorn and Sharkey, Senators elect from Mississippi, were presented but no action was taken.

In the House a resolution was passed by a unanimous vote that the public debt of the country ought to be paid promptly.

The President's message consumed nearly all the time of both houses of Congress.

Nothing of much importance in Congress on Wednesday; both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

CAPT. WILSON, of Yadkin County, late Commander of the 1st Battalion N. C. Sharpshooters, of the Confederate Army, was brought to this place on Tuesday last by order of the U. S. military authorities, and delivered to the civil authorities of this county, under an indictment for shooting or causing to be shot several citizens of this county in the month of March last. He was committed to the county jail for trial at our next Superior Court.

Capt Wilson was severely wounded in the engagement just previous to Gen. Lee's surrender, causing his foot to be amputated. He fell into the hands of the Federals, and has been under arrest ever since.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—We have frequently been asked, "Who is elected in this District?"—There was certainly a mistake made in summing up the vote in Davidson County, and Mr. Hanes has actually a majority of 24 votes in the District. Col. Brown admits this, but desires a re-examination of the poll books in every county composing the District. So the matter rests for the present, we believe.

Since the above, we learn that Mr. Hanes has given Mr. Brown notice that he will contest the election.

New Advertisements.

J. M. Leach—Card.
J. A. Waugh—Cow for sale.
Salem P. O.—List of Letters.
H. W. Fries—Memorandum Book missing.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.—We have received several numbers of this new candidate for popular favor, published in Salisbury at $8 per annum. It is handsomely printed on a large sheet of excellent paper, and well conducted. J H Hampton & Co, Publishers; Dr. W. H Cole, Editor. Success to the enterprise.

FINE BEEF.—Our townsman, Mr. H. W. Fries, slaughtered on Friday of last week, a very superior animal, of his own raising and fattening. He was of the Devon stock, young, and weighing 1870 lbs. gross, nett 1116 lbs., or an average of 279 lbs. to the quarter. The quality of the beef was superb, such as would grace any city market, and please the most fastidious epicure of John Bull's favorite dish.

Who would think of emigrating, so long as Forsyth county can produce such monsters?

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—The President of the United States has appointed I. G. Lash, Esq., of this place, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of North Carolina. An excellent appointment.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President Johnson's Message was sent in to day and read before both Houses of Congress

After the prefatory features, which are eloquent allusions to the national blessings in the national triumph, he maintains that resistance to the General Government having exhausted itself, the first and most important question is, whether the territory within the limits of those States which had attempted secession should be held as conquered territory under military authority emanating from the Chief Magistrate of the Union. The policy of holding it under such rule, as a temporary measure, was justified by all the facts bearing on the question—it was a public necessity; but he considers that the subordination of civil to military authority for an indefinite period, would have offered no security for an early suppression of discontent, would have divided the people into vanquishers and vanquished, and envenomed hatred rather than restored affection and invited harmony.

The President says the true theory is, that all pretended acts of secession were from beginning to the cessation of hostilities, null and void. States cannot commit treason, nor can they screen, by any pretenses of individual sovereignty, their individual citizens who may have been guilty of that monstrous crime.—Those States which attempted to secede placed themselves in a condition where their functions were suspended but not really destroyed. But if one State neglects or refuses to perform its proper offices, there is created a greater necessity why the General Government should maintain its authority and as soon as practicable resume the exercise of all its functions.

It was upon this principle that he proceeded in his policy towards the Southern States.—Gradually and quietly, by steps almost imperceptible, he had sought the restoration of the rightful relations of the General Government to the separate States. To that end Provisional Governors were appointed for each of the members of the Union lately in rebellion, and now all parties to the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. It is not too much to ask that on one side the plan of restoration shall proceed upon the basis of willingness to cast the disorder of the past into oblivion, while, on the other side, the evidence of sincerity in determination to sustain, in future, the indivisibility of the Union, shall be placed beyond any shadow of doubt or contingency by the ratification of the proposed anti-slavery Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Amendment being adopted by the people of the insurrectionary districts through their Legislatures, it would remain for those States to resume their places in the two branches of Congress and thereby complete the work of restoration.

In regard to negro suffrage, the President says he has no authority to make freedmen electors. All authority in such respect resides and remains with the separate States. Such questions are foreign to the intentions of fair construction of the Constitution. The South must and should decide for herself whether the elective franchise is to be conceded at once, or gradually, or if at all and upon what conditions. Good faith however, requires the security of freedmen to the African race on our soil, and that they should enjoy in the full protection in property possessed or hereafter acquired, the right to labor and to claim just remuneration for the same.

In speaking of other than home matters, he announces that it will be his constant aim to promote peace and unity with all foreign nations.

He believes that all of them are animated by the same disposition, yet the accordance of belligerant rights to the late insurgent States was without precedent and entirely unjustifiable—But Great Britain formed an exception to all other powers in Christendom. She built ships and furnished men and material of war to the late Confederate States. Such conduct was at variance with impartial neutrality, and justification for that course cannot be sustained before the tribunal of the world.

At the same time, he would not advise any present attempt at redress by acts of legislation. For the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice. We have wisely forborne to become the propagandists of republican government beyond the practical teaching which is conveyed in the splended success of our system; but it would be cause of great calamity to ourselves and the cause of good government, should any foreign State challenge the American people to its defence against foreign interference.—He relies, therefore, on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non-intervention which has been so long acquiesced in as both just and proper.—*Progress.*

RECOVERED.—We were glad to see our worthy Sheriff in town this week, who has so far recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever as to be able to attend to business.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—We announce with regret the death of John W. Syme, formerly editor of the Petersburg *Intelligencer*, and more recently editor of the Raleigh *Register*. He died at his residence in Petersburg, Va., on Saturday afternoon, in the 55th year of his age.

☞ A silly article is going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that Gen. Thos. L. Clingman claims his seat as United States Senator. He vacated his seat in 1861, and has been in open hostility against the United States, during the war.

There is a general decline in all classes of dry goods in the Northern market.

NEWS ITEMS.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Government has no present apprehension of difficulties with France or Maximillian.

In perhaps the best and highest quarters here, where friendship exists for the South, the advice is to refrain from pressing claims to seats in Congress. Such a course, it is considered, will challenge the magnanimity of Northern Representatives, if it does not excite a sense of the great responsibility resting upon them in proposing to let the South go unrepresented and her people disfranchised. I believe that Mr. McPherson will not put on the roll of the House the names of any members from Tennessee.

The Insurrection Entirely Crushed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The insurrection in Jamaica is reported as entirely subdued. Paul Bogle, the leader of the insurrection, with many others, have been publicly executed, and there are several more under arrest, who are to be condemned to the same death.

From Hayti we learn, via Kingston, that Cape Haytien has been bombarded by two British war steamers, and the city reduced to ashes and the forts destroyed.

The troops of President Geffrard are in possession of what was the city. There were many killed and wounded among the rebels. This place was the stronghold of the rebellion.

It is generally believed that the rebellion is at an end. Geffrard is retaining in tranquility the Presidential chair.

Freedmen's Bureau.

We find the following important Circular issued from the Bureau in in Raleigh, published in the city papers, which we copy for the general benefit:

BUREAU OF REFUG'S, FREEDM'N AND ABANDONED LANDS.

H'D. Q'RS. ASST. COMMISSIONER, STATE OF N. C.

CIRCULAR, No. 4.

All officers and agents of this Bureau, and teachers of freedmen, will publish as widely as possible, the following instructions:

I. In view of the fact that government aid now given to the destitute may soon be withdrawn, freedmen now living in camps, colonies and towns, are directed to find employment at once, by which they may support themselves.

II. Officers and agents of the Bureau will issue no more rations to any refugees or freedmen who refuse situations where they might earn their support. While the innocent and well disposed will be protected, vagrant idlers who try to live without any honest calling will be promptly arrested and punished.

III. Paupers will, as soon as practicable, be turned over to the Wardens of the Poor" for support, and officers and agents will co-operate with such Wardens in providing for the infirm and helpless. Until ample provision is made by the civil authorities, such persons will not be forcibly removed from the plantations where they were living at the close of the war.

IV. Orphans and children of parents who have no honest calling, or visible means of support, and other minors, with the consent of their parents, may be apprenticed to some good trade or occupation, in accordance with the laws of the State applying to white children. Every effort will be made to provide in this way, good homes for all minors now dependent upon the Government, that they may not become vagrants and paupers.

E. WHITLESEY,
Official: Col. and Asst, Coms'r.
FRED. BEECHER,
Lt. and A. Asst. Adjt. General

The summary of the crops of 1865, published by the Department of Agriculture, presents several interesting features. The wheat crop is very deficient both in quantity and quality, the decrease in quantity alone from 1864 being estimated at 12,172,944 bushels. On the other hand, the corn crop was never surpassed in any respect. In quantity alone the excess over the crop of 1864 is more than 143,000,000 bushels. The quality of other crops is equal to the general average of former years; and the total excess for 1865 over 1864 is 215,071,411 bushels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury recommends that the collection of internal revenue taxes in those States where it accrued previous to the establishment of collection office, be indefinitely postponed, and that the sales of property, under the direct tax law, be suspended until the States shall have opportunity of assuming of the tax assessed upon them.

DEATH OF P. H. WINSTON, Esq.—This old and respected citizen, and learned and eminent lawyer, died suddenly in Raleigh, on Saturday night last.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President has received a dispatch dated Milledgeville, 6th, from Gov. Johnson, informing him that the Legislature had passed the anti-slavery constitutional amendment, and that laws amply protecting freemen in their rights of person and property and allowing them to testify in cases in which they may be interested, will also be passed.

DIED:

At Wild Wood, Yadkin county, N. C, of consumption, on the 27th of October, 1865, Mrs. MOLLIE J. JOYCE, wife of W. A. Joyce.

If there be truth in the gospel, she is with God and his Angels. [*Communicated*]

In Salisbury, on the 28th ult., of heart disease, Mr. JOHN CARNCROSS, aged 57 years.

In the town of Falmouth, Pendleton county, Kty., on the 24th of November, 1865, SAMUEL THOS. HAUSER, Esq., aged about 72 years. The deceased was the youngest son of the late George Hauser, born and raised in Bethania, N C., in which neighborhood he has many relatives and friends.

A CARD.

RALEIGH, Nov. 30th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—I was surprised to hear from friends of Forsyth, that a report was current to the effect that I did not vote for Mr. Hanes for Congress, or that if I did, I exerted no influence in his behalf.

There is no truth in either of these reports.—I did support Mr. Hanes, and did induce others to vote for him;—a sufficient number at least, to have changed the result, and thus have defeated him, had not such influence been exerted.

I have felt it to be my duty to correct this error, because I believe a large majority of the people of Forsyth are my friends, and am grateful to them for past favors. I would not for any consideration, forfeit their friendship or good opinion.

J. M. LEACH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Flour has declined from 5 to 20; wheat has declined from 2 to 3 cents; corn has declined 1 cent; beef dull; pork firm; lard dull; whiskey steady; cotton dull. Fourteen hundred bales were sold to day at 49 to 50 cents. Naval stores firm—Gold 1 47½.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BUYING RATES.

N. C. BANK NOTES.—Bank of North Carolina, 40; Cape Fear, 40; Thomasville, 30; Roxboro', 40; Miners' and Planters' 40; Farmers' 37; Merchants', 40; Bank of Charlotte, 35; Lexington, 25; Wadesboro', 25; Wilmington, 25; Commerce, 25; Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon, Yaceyville, 15; Commercial Bank of Wilmington, 22; Greensboro' Mutual, 22½.

Virginia Bank notes average 25; South Carolina, 25; Georgia 20.

Gold $1 45; Silver $1 40; Old Coupons 55.—N. C. Railroad Coupons 95

North Carolina Bonds, 80; nine coupons attached, 83. Exchange on New York selling at ¼ premium.

PRICES AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BUYING RATES.

N. C. BANK NOTES.—Bank of Cape Fear, 40; Charlotte, 35; Commerce, 25; Clarendon, 14; Fayetteville, 15; Lexington, 30; North Carolina, 40; Roxboro', 40; Thomasville, 30; Wadesboro' 25; Wilmington, 25; Washington, 15; Yanceyville, 14; Commercial, Wilmington, 22; Farmer's, Greensboro, 37; Greensboro' Mutual, 22½; Merchants', Newbern, 40; Miners' and Planters' 35.

VIRGINIA BANK NOTES.—Average 20.

SOUTH CAROLIEA, 18.

GEORGIA, 12½

COIN, Gold $1 45; Silver $1 40.

COUPONS—Old North Carolina, 55; N. C. Railroad, 95.

BONDS.—N. C. 6's nine coupons, on 81.

Exchange on New York selling at ¼ premium.

New Advertisements.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., December 1st, 1865.

Mrs. Mary Alexander,	Mrs. Emily Mathews, 2
Levi Almsworthy,	Geo. W. Morris.
Mr. Buckner,	Miss Mary Parish,
Miss Eliza Ann Barber, 2	Henry Parnel,
Costen Blackburn,	Lewis E. Riddle,
Rebecca Duglas,	Columbus Rice,
Arington Dillon,	N. S. Stevens,
Rob't Delcher,	Miss Mary Spaugh,
Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher,	Isaiah Starbuck,
Miss Arelia E. Harmon,	Miss Catharine Slater,
Rev. L. G. Hunt,	Levi Smith,
P. A. Hege,	Thomas Shultz,
Joseph T. Kirby,	Emeline Snider,
Miss F. J. Ledford,	William Steward,
John G. Livengood,	John Smith,
W. B. Marshal,	N. G. Westmoreland,
Tandy Marshal,	Mrs. Sarah Westmoreland.
John T. Miller,	
T. N. Marshal,	William Wear.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 1st., 1865.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON the 4th day of December, some one took away from the Factory a large sized MEMORANDUM-BOOK, in which was entered the cloth brought in to full and color.

I will give the above reward for the recovery of the book, or for that portion that has the entries, and ask no questions.

H. W. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 9, 1865. 18-2t-pd

For Sale,

A FRESH MILCH COW, six years old, with a calf at her side.

Apply to J. A. WAUGH.

Waughtown, Dec. 9, 1865. 18-3t

HYMN BOOKS.

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS in all styles of binding, may be purchased by applying to the

Principal of Salem Female Academy.

New Family Grocery.

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, FISH, SARDINES, CRACKERS, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES, CANDIES, and all articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Provision Store.

Will buy Flour Grain, Potatoes, Butter, &c, at market prices for Barter or Cash.

A fresh supply of good "Carolina Belle" snuff in store and for sale by

H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Nov. 25th, 1865. 15-3m

At Private Sale

THE following articles:—

Wardrobe, Cane-seat and split-bottom Chairs, Rocking-chair, Tables, Washstands, Mahogany Secretary and Book-case, Bedsteads, Kitchen Cupboard, Table Ware and Cutlery, Cooking and Parlor Stove, and household articles generally. Also one "Evan's and Watson's" Safe.

These articles are new and will be sold cheap for Cash, Corn, Wheat or Pork.

H M. LASH.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1865. 15-3t

J. E. & S. T. MICKEY

DESIRE to inform the public that they are still engaged in the

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

TIN BUSINESS.

STOVES, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c., constantly kept on hand.

All kinds of Job Work and Repairing done at short notice.

They have also on hand the largest stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

in this market. Also

HATS, CAPS, CROCKERY WARE, AND NOTIONS.

☞ Beeswax, Tallow, CORN, Flax-Seed, and all kinds of Country produce taken in exchange.

☞ Highest market price paid for all kinds of FURS.

Salem, N. C, October 19th, 1865. 11-tf.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

Repaired promptly and

WARRANTED.

—ALSO—

WATCHES & JEWELRY FOR SALE.

EVERY THING CASH DOWN AT

F. W. LEINBACH'S

JEWELRY STORE.

WANTED

500,000 lb's of DRIED FRUIT, Apples, Peaches, Blackberries, Cherries, Whortleberries, &c.

500 bushels of Corn,

50 Firkins of Butter.

10,000 pounds Beeswax,

5,000 bushels Flaxseed.

Any amount of FURS.—Mink, Rabbit, Opossum, Raccoon, Fox, Otter, &c. &c.

by E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 1865. 15-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wishes to employ a man who can come well recommended, to take charge of his horses and other stock, for the next twelve months.

N. L. WILLIAMS.

Yadkin County, N. C., Nov. 18, 1865. 15-tf.

Beef Cattle.

I have a lot of Beef cattle for sale, for Cash

TYRE GLEN.

Red Plains. Yadkin County, N. C. Nov 14.4t.

Fresh Arrivals of Goods,

ABOUT TWICE A WEEK,

BY EXPRESS,

FROM NEW YORK & PHILAELPHIA,

AND PRICES COMING DOWN.

at E. A. VOGLER'S.

BLUM'S ALMANACS

FOR 1866.

JUST published, Blum's popular Almanac for 1866, containing the usual astronomical calculations, and much interesting reading matter,—all 36 pages.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

Salem Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG Store, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES,

KEROSINE OIL AND LAMPS,

&c., &c., &c.,

to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

A. T. ZEVELY.

September 30. 1865. 8-tf

Cancelling Stamps

SELF-INKING, with type and all complete, for cancelling Revenue Stamps. Heading Bills, Letters, &e. For Merchants, Bankers, Rail Road Offices, &c.

I can furnish the above Stamps, of very superior make, at short notice, and as cheap as they can be bought North,—being agent for the manufacturer.

Also agent for a very superior article of

RED INK.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, Nov. 2—tf

Flaxseed Wanted.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED bushels of Flaxseed wanted, for which I will give Linseed Oil at the rate of one gallon of oil for one bushel of seed.

W. H. JONES,

White Road, Forsyth Co., N C.

Oct. 28, '65. 12-1m.

SEWING MACHINE

For Sale at

THIS OFFICE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

For 1866.

THE FASHION MAGAZINE OF THE WORLD,

LITERATURE, FINE ARTS & FASHIONS. The most magnificent steel engravings. DOUBLE FASHION PLATES. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet. Knitting. Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the To let, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete, LADY'S BOOK.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 36 YEARS.

No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECIPES for every department of a household. These alone are worth the price of the Book.

MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine gives them) with Diagrams.

DRAWING LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG—Another specialty with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 00 a year.—Other Magazines publish old worn out music; but the subscribers of Godey get it before the Music Stores.

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Another peculiarity with Godey.

Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them.

Ladies Bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side." "Nemesis," and "Miriam," writes for Godey each month, and for no other Magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1866. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF

Godey's Lady's Book for 1866.

(From which there can be no Deviation.)

The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1866:

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 00

☞ All additions to clubs at club rates.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on the receipt of $4 50

☞ We have no club with any other Magazine or newspaper,

☞ *The money must all be sent at one time for any of the Clubs*

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

Address **L. A. GODEY,**

N. E. Corner, South and Chesnut Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

For Sale,

TWO GOOD MULES, well broken to harness and a good yoke of OXEN and OX WAGON for sale for cash or on credit, by

D. H. STARBUCK.

Salem, Nov. 11, 1865. 14-tf

The People's Press.

The Last Days of Autumn.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun!
One mellow smile through the soft vapory air,
Ere, o'er the frozen earth, the loud winds run,
Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare.
One smile on the brown hills and naked trees,
And the dark rocks whose summer wreaths are cast,
And the blue gentian, that, in the breeze
Nods lonely, of her beautious race the last.
Yet a few sunny days, in which the bee
Shall murmur by the hedge that skirts the way,
The cricket chirp upon the russet lea,
And man delight to linger in thy ray.
Yet one rich smile and we will try to bear
The piercing winter frost, and winds, and darkened air.

Odds and Ends.

If, asks an exchange, Brigham Young's one hundred wives favor their Lord with curtain lectures, what, oh what must be the nature of "Young's Night Thoughts?"

We find the following four lines of real wisdom in the Washington *Chronicle:*

"Think not that treachery can be just,
Take not informer's words on trust;
They ope their hands to every pay,
And you and me by turns betray.

LATEST FROM A. WARD.—The latest effusion of the renowned Artemus we have not yet seen in print. It is that A. W. being at one of the New York churches, recently edified the audience by his unexpected reply to the preachers text, which was as follows: "How are the mighty fallen?" "How are the mighty fallen?" After a short pause Artemus looked up inquiringly, and said meekly, "I give it up."

ONE WAY UP, THE OTHER WAY DOWN.—During the examination of a witness as to the locality of the stairs in a house, the counsel asked him, "Which way did the stairs run?"

The witness, a noted wag, replied: "One way they run up stairs, but the other way they run down stairs."

The learned counsel winked his eyes, and then took a look at the ceiling.

PRETTY GOOD.—It is said that when, recently Gen. Joseph E. Johnson was in Baltimore, a young gentleman of that city who had known the General before the war renewed his acquaintance on the street with the remark:—"General, I regret that we were obliged to *surrender* to overwhelming numbers, but I rejoice that we are *not whipped.* "You have had no active participation in the fighting, I believe?" inquired the General. "No, Sir." "Under those circumstances," rejoined the veteran, "you are not whipped, but *I am!*"

Some one says of a certain congregation that they pray on their knees on Sundays, and *prey* on their neighbors the rest of the week.

Which are the two smallest insects mentioned in the Scriptures? The "widow's mite" and the "wicked flee."

What is the shape of a kiss? Round I suppose. Not exactly: it is a-lip-tickle.

Pampernickle says a woman's heart is the sweetest thing in the world: in fact a perfect *honeycomb,* full of *sells. Bee* ware.

The saying "there is more pleasure in giving than receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to kicks, medicine and advice.

It was the custom of an old lady who formerly entertained travelers, before her guests commenced a meal, to ask a blessing, which she concluded in this wise: "Make us truly thankful for the food before us. Nancy, hand round the corn bread first, and then the biscuits afterward. Amen."

A man advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds that it will be found profitable to the *undertaker.* No doubt of it.

Why is kissing your sweetheart like eating soup with a fork? Answer. Because it takes a long time to get enough of it. When is a good tune relished? When it is opportune.

"You can do anything, if you have patience," said an old uncle who had made a fortune, to his nephew, who had nearly spent one. "Water may be carried in a sieve, if you only wait." "How long?" asked the petulant spendthrift, who was impatient for the old man's obituary. "Till it freezes!" was the cold reply.

A judge in Indiana threatened to fine a lawyer for contempt of court. "I have expressed no contempt for the court," said the lawyer; "on the contrary, I have carefully concealed my feelings."

Jones has discovered the respective natures of a distinction and a difference. He says that "a little difference" frequently makes many enemies, while "a little distinction" attracts hosts of friends to the one on whom it is conferred.

An exchange speaks of a bigamist as one who loves "not wisely, but too well."

An editor, describing a lecture to the fair sex, exclaims with enthusiasm, "Three thousand ladies hanging on the lips of one man!"

FORCE OF REASON.—Some person was once asked why B stood before C? Because was the answer, a man must B before he can C.

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.—Naomi daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years of age when she married. Take courage, ladies.

In Germany, kissing the hand of a lady is deemed a mark of respect rather than a liberty.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

New Volume begins January, 1866.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a selection from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies,* and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly,	Revue de Deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Popular Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Frazer's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal
Dublin Univ. Magazine,	Edinburg Review,
Art Journal,	London National Review

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN, AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the Eclectic, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work

EMBELISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more Fine Steel Engravings—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

Terms: $5 per year; Single numbers 50 cents. Five Copies $20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers, and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address,

W. H. BIDWELL, 5 Beekman St.,
Nov. 25—4t New York.

LIBERAL OFFER.

THE
NEW YORK OBSERVER,

A WEEKLY

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR

Newspaper for the Family and the Fireside, will soon enter on its

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

of publication. True to

The CHURCH, the CONSTITUTION, and the UNION,

It is calculated to edify and please both OLD AND YOUNG.

All *new subscribers* paying us in advance for 1866 shall have their names immediately entered, and the Observer will be sent to them

UNTIL JANUARY FIRST, GRATIS.

Subscribe *soon,* as *free papers* will commence when the names are entered.

Sample copies sent to any address *free.*

Terms, $3 50 a year in advance.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co.,
37 Park Row, New York.

Editors publishing the above four times and sending as a marked copy will be entitled to an exchange for one year.

Any one wishing to subscribe for this truly excellent and valuable religious weekly Paper can do so by leaving his name and subscription with E. A. VOGLER, Salem N. C., who will receive and forward subscriptions.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

No. 6, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 30, 1865. [8—6md:

Dyeing! Dyeing!!

I WOULD respectfully inform the public that I am still engaged in Dyeing. At present I am only prepared to dye BLACK.

I will color such articles as ladies' woolen and worsted Dresses, ladies' and gentlemen's Hats, Bonnets, Coat and Pant patterns, &c. in a short time and upon moderate terms.

Mrs. T. J. BONER.
Salem, N. C., October 10th, 1865.

AARON STRETCH. JOSEPH S. BENNETT.

Stretch, Bennett & Co.

(*Successors to Peter T. Wright & Co.*)

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 609, Market Street,
Sept. 23, 1865.—7:4m. PHILADELP HIA.

$25 REWARD!

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, on Monday night the 10th instant, a large black mare mule. She had a white spot on her left hip, and one near the root of her tail. She is rubbed on her right fore foot from haltering her to pick, and she is "touchy" on the top of her head. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid to any person that will deliver the said mule to me at Liberty, Forsyth Co., N. C., or furnish me with information that will lead to her recovery.

ISAAC TISE.
October 20, 1865. 11-1m

Wagon For Sale.

A GOOD ONE-HORSE WAGON FOR SALE for CORN. Enquire
11:tf. AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER, SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogansto the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel &c. Also a lot of Whitemore's No. 10 COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulphe, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton. &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me. for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say. GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., October, 1865. tf

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Shoot the Squirrels and save your Corn

I HAVE received and have now for sale **Good Rifle Powder,** and expect in a few days, a good lot of **Shot, Lead, Caps and Powder.** E. A. VOGLER.
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PAPER,
at this Office.

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I WILL buy Bank Notes on the North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia Banks,—and will also buy Specie. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1865.—tf.

WANTED

A SMALL lot of good, clean WHEAT.
Enquire AT THIS OFFICE.